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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Hoover Asks More Economy in Expenditures—Revolt in Santo Domingo.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WASHINGTON.—Congress started off the week with a plea to the people of the nation to be moderate in their requests to congress for appropriations for projects in various parts of the country. His aim is to keep governmental expenditures down to a figure so reasonable that an increase in taxes will be obviated. Though this should seem a worthy aim, and in stating it the President carefully made it plain that he was not reflecting on the wisdom of congress, he brought upon himself the wrath of some of the senators, notably Mr. Glass of Virginia.

The appropriations situation was the subject of a White House breakfast conference attended by Republican leaders of both houses of congress, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Director Lord of the Treasury Ogden Mills, Col. J. C. Roop, director of the budget, and Walter H. Newton, one of the President's secretaries.

Mr. Newton issued a statement in which he enumerated proposals for increased expenditures totaling $1,- 726,000,000, which he said if approved would imply an increase in taxes of 40 per cent. The list, however, included many projects that the congressional leaders had either never heard of or knew would not be given serious consideration. Consequently the imposing list did not appear to frighten them.

Senator Glass, reading Newton's statement in the senate, declared that "nothing more shameless has ever emanated from the White House within my thirty years of service in congress." The President, he said, was setting up a straw man merely for the purpose of knocking him down, since, as every one knew, many bills were introduced at every session of congress only for home consumption and with no idea that they would be enacted into law.

Mr. Hoover, meanwhile, had given out a statement obviously intended to pacify congress. In it he said: "It should be understood that the unprecedented drive now in progress for new legislation and for expansion of established services which increase expenditure beyond the budget, only in a small per cent originates with members of congress or heads of government departments. It originates from different sections of the country itself and from various groups and organizations, each vigorously supporting their own projects. Many of these projects are worthy and no doubt can and should be undertaken some time over future years, especially when funds are free by completion of legislation already adopted." And he urged "the people at home" to realize that the government cannot undertake immediately every worthy project.

IMMEDIATELY after the issuance of the President's economy plea the house adopted a senate resolution appropriating $7,000,000 for loans to farmers in the flood stricken areas of fifteen Southern and Western states, though opponents declared the measure was "pork" in disguise.

Under the resolution, as adopted, the secretary of agriculture may make advances for the purchase of seed, feed and fertilizer, which banks refuse. Loans in only six states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia were authorized under the original senate resolution. The house agriculture committee, however, added Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and New Mexico and the house itself added Missouri and Oklahoma.

Representative O'Connor of Oklahoma said: "Everybody knows the purpose of this bill is to get congressional votes, but in so long as you are cutting the pie, Oklahoma wants its piece."

STEAL HAWKSHAW PREP EXHIBITS

Now Bar Public From New York Public School.

New York.—Just across the way from police headquarters is the annex to hoping the police college, where detectives and patrolmen are trained. The college is for veterans, as well as novices. In small groups uniformed and plain clothes men are being taken off duty and put through a Hawkshaw course in the annex. They are taught, for instance, the importance of examining every detail of the scene of a crime. Relics of famous crimes are kept there, not as curios but as practical examples.

There is, for instance, a torn pullman ticket issued from New York to Syracuse. It was that ticket, more than any one thing, that convicted Judd Gray and Mrs. Snyder of the murder of Mrs. Snyder's husband. After the killing Gray was suspected, and traced to Syracuse. It was found that he had an ironclad alibi. Evidence pointed to his presence in that city at the time of the murder on Long Island.

A detective wasn't satisfied. He poked here and there through Gray's room, and found many scraps of paper in a waste basket. One of them was the pullman ticket. Confronted with this evidence, Gray admitted the falsity of his alibi.

But visitors may no longer go to the police annex. Outsiders have been stealing the exhibits from the Hawkshaw school!

Californian's $780 Eaten by Tiny Borers

Los Angeles. — Microscopic bugs made $780 in currency disappear in the helping of cold spinach for N. L. Biddle, eighty, who thought a tin tobacco can buried in the ground safer than a bank.

Unwilling to entrust his savings to the usual manner and fearing burglars might find them if deposited beneath the mattress, the aged man tied his $780 worth of greenbacks in a small sack and then sealed it in a tin tobacco tin.

The tin box was buried beneath his bed. There was nine months ago.

The rains came, but Biddle did not worry. His tin was waterproof.

Recently he needed a little spending money. The can was dug up, badly rusted, and when Biddle opened it he found only a soggy mass of greenish paper.

Placed under the microscope, the former greenbacks were found to be the work of bugs, invisible to the unaided eye.

Now Biddle is trying to convince the United States treasury that the mutilated mess was legal tender, and that government agents owe him the lump and was able to peel parts of several bills. The still intact ones which strength his currency were intact.

The can, its contents and a full account of the burial are to be sent to Washington, D. C., to learn if the department of agriculture which exterminates the pink bollworm can kill the borers.

CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS, Radical Socialist, and his government of France lasted only five days. Then they were denied a vote of confidence by the chamber of deputies and were forced to resign. Chautemps told parliament he had no intention of following the radical policies of the left wing, except that taxes would be reduced, but would maintain the lines of action which Andre Tardieu, his predecessor, had outlined, including his policy in the naval conference at London. The center refused to believe him, and the left wing was displeased. The vote, which was 292 to 277 against Chautemps, showed there is no real majority in the chamber of deputies and that any government can survive only through a coalition of center and left groups.

Raymond Poincare was called by President Doumergue but declined to undertake the formation of a ministry on the ground of ill health. So Tardieu was given the job again and Poincare said he would help him, though he could not accept a place in the cabinet. The opposition was that Tardieu would be able to make up his government in time to resume work in the naval conference by March 5.

IN THE absence of the French delegation the chief delegates of the other nations in the London naval conference resumed their negotiations, and it was reported the Americans, English and Japanese were making notable progress in adjusting their differences. The British official spokesman gave out a communique laying stress on the fact that "the five-power pact is still holding the center of the picture" and adding that "any sort of an agreement reached will be purely tentative, will be dependent on French and Italian acceptance and will also depend upon its inclusion in a five-power treaty."

WHEAT raisers and wheat speculators had a lively time last week. Europe had the idea that the United States and Canada were going to boost the price of wood, so it obtained its supplies in other markets and cut down its consumption. Then Chairman Legge of the federal farm board made the statement that the board would not support the wheat market so as to stabilize the price somewhere near the price its purchasing agency was paying and that it would buy only from co-operatives. This was somewhat disturbed and misunderstood in parts of the country and the result was that non-co-operative wheat was dumped on the market and prices fell alarmingly. The farm board's funds were then used to purchase large amounts of May and March wheat, this led other buyers into the market and prices rallied considerably.

Mr. Legge, after conferring with President Hoover, issued a statement designed to co-ordinate the farm board's program with the government's efforts to stabilize business generally, and asking the co-operation of all in the trade in restoration of the grain markets. Mr. Legge added significantly that the board will stand firmly on its wheat loan policy and that he is confident its co-operative agencies will get the loan plan out of their wheat," namely, $1.18 a bushel at Chicago.

PIERRE S. DUPONT, chairman of the board of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours company of Wilmington, N. J., was the star witness of the week before the house judiciary committee and he and others almost as well known argued strongly for modification of the dry laws. The day before the committee heard W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who urged that the Volstead act be repealed and authority be delegated to the states to determine for themselves what is intoxicating liquor and whether they should enact legislation to enforce the Eighteenth amendment. He opposed the opinion that "a great advance in the real cause of temperance" would be made by property regulated manufacture and sale of liquor under state and national supervision, similar to the Canadian and Swedish systems, with these modified to suit conditions peculiar to America.

POLITICS in Wisconsin have reached the top and bottom notches. Members of the La Follette faction of the Republican party are trying to oust Gov. Walter J. Kohler from office because of alleged violations of the election law, and the Kohler faction has retaliated. A petition asking for the naming of special counsel to start removal proceedings against Lieut. Gov. Henry A. Huber, Attorney General John W. Reynolds and Secretary of State Theodore Dammann was filed with the governor just before he left for a two weeks' vacation in Florida.

These three men, who are La Follettites, are accused of pooling their funds in the late campaign and thus conspiring to bring their filings under the limit of $5,000 each, and of otherwise circumventing the election law, and that any government can survive only through a coalition of center and left groups.

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ROMAN Catholicism lost one of its most eminent churchmen in the death at Rapallo, Italy, of Cardinal Merry del Val, arch-priest of the basilica of St. Peter's and secretary of the congregation of the holy office, and former papal secretary of state under Pope Pius X. The cardinal, who was a member of a noble Spanish family, passed away after an emergency operation for appendicitis. He was sixty-four years of age. In 1903 and again in 1914 he was urged as a candidate for the papal throne but failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote of the college of cardinals. He was prominently identified with the intransigeant party that upheld the church's right for temporal power, and was an opponent of modernism.

Only a few days before the death of Cardinal Merry del Val came that of Carlo Cardinal Sanjust, the college of cardinals is thus reduced to 28 Italian and 30 foreigners, there being four vacancies.

Other deaths of the week included those of Mabel Normand, film actress; Ahmed Mirza, former shah of Persia; Maj. George H. Putnam, New York publisher, and Eugene Rydell, Chicago hotel man and sportsman.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES was sworn in as chief justice of the Supreme court on Monday, the oath being administered by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Nestor of the bench.

Among the decisions handed down by the Supreme court was one declaring cocaultinual the provisions of the packers and stock yards act authorizing the secretary of agriculture to prescribe maximum rates for the services of commission dealers at public stock yards.

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BANK BANDITS USE MODERN METHODS

But Business Is No Longer Profitable.

Oklahoma City.—Descendants of outlaw bands that once plundered towns and looted bank tills still ride Oklahoma plains.

Gangs, led by desperadoes who fear neither gun nor law, continue to prey on Oklahoma banks.

But the night riding bandits who "shoot it out" with townspeople while making their escape, have given way to gangsters who hoist the strong box into a truck, take it to a secluded spot and obtain the money at leisure.

Bank banditry in Oklahoma last year ranged from a $75,000 pay roll car robbery here to a sensational horseback robbery in which three men rode into the little southern Oklahoma village of Caney, hitched their horses, looted the tills and rode out of town with $500 and a fusillade of shotgun fire from surprised citizens. They were caught.

Bandits Change Tactics.

An evolution is noted in the tactics of southwestern bank bandits. Methods employed in the days of the Dalton and Jesse James gangs—the "soup bandits"—are used no more.

It was Henry Starr, who occupies a prominent niche in the outlaw's hall of fame for bad men, who inaugurated daylight horseback robberies.

Starr and his henchmen rode into a town, shot at windows, and occasionally a lackadaisical bystander who did not move swiftly enough. They forced the banker to hold his hands skyward while they looted till and safe.

With the advent of the automobile the bank gangster became quite agile. The movement was led by the famed Matthew Kimes and Ray Terrell, both now in prison.

Fast automobiles were used by the Kimes-Terrell gang in fleeing from the scene of a robbery. Sometimes they "pulled a double header" and robbed two banks in the same town the same day.

In the last half dozen Oklahoma bank robberies the bandits have talked and joked with early risers while they arranged the safe outside the bank, hoisted it to a truck and then left town waving good natured farewells to residents who watched their savings carted away before an alarm could be given.

Safes carried away are often found in abandoned wells or in river beds, their contents missing.

But figures show, Eugene P. Gum, Oklahoma state bankers' association, said, bank robbing is an unprofitable business.

Six Bandits Killed.

Last year 75 per cent of the men engaged in bank robbing in Oklahoma were either apprehended or killed. On the other hand, only about $50,000 of the approximately $150,000 stolen from banks was recovered.

Oklahoma bankers have declared "open season" on bandits by announcing the state association will spend $250,000 in the next 18 months in warfare on bandits.

How this money will be spent remains unannounced except that a certain amount will go for rewards for robbers, dead or alive.

Last year six bank bandits were killed in Oklahoma. The average number of men and women killed in the state annually by bandits is four.

Wild Sheep, Deer, Birds Fed in National Parks

Glacier Park, Mont.—The government's "free lunch counter" for feeding the wild deer and sheep in Glacier National park ended with the snows that filled this winter, according to J. R. Eakin, superintendent. The heavy snow in the mountains has left the deer of the animal kingdom famished, for Ranger Lee, of the Two Medicine district, reports that three weasels, one mink and many Clark's crows, "camp robbers," blackjays, magpies and other birds regularly come to this table for food. A large number of elk are wintering on the feed ground nearby.

Ninety-four inches of snow fell during the month of December. Fifty deer big-horn sheep now are on the feed ground at Many Glacier, with more arriving every day. West of the Continental Divide, where deer are most plentiful, up to date only 12 deer have come into five feed yards.

Jail Negligent Firemen When Fire House Burns

Caracal, Rumania.—While members of the fire brigade were busy "wetting their whistles" in a near-by saloon, the local fire house with all equipment was burned to the ground. The firemen returned home in time only to receive the information that all of their personal belongings had gone up in smoke together with the fire truck. They were arrested by policemen who had been battling the flames in vain for almost an hour.

French Award Medal to Nurse Who Died at Post

Paris.—The French government has just awarded a posthumous gold medal of honor to Mlle. Jeanne Arnaudeau, a nurse who refused to cease caring for a number of patients stricken with a deadly and contagious disease. She died after them night and day until she was stricken with the same disease and died.

Perry County Mine Fire Burns After 45 Years

New Lexington, Ohio.—Perry county's 45-year-old mine fire has broken out anew in many places on the hills adjoining New Straitsville, Ohio. The latest damage caused by the fire came as the result of burning coal under the New Lexington-Logan road, causing the highway to drop four feet into an old mine entry.

Ancient Animals and Plants Losing Ground

New York.—Even the plants and animals of modern times have developed superior competitive abilities. This is illustrated by the case of the rabbit now being imported into Australia, which are starting to crowd out some of Australian strains. These Australian losers are oddities, creatures of an old age that ended long ago everywhere else in the world, and their survival in this land only because plants and animals of the rest of the world have not been permitted a chance to compete with them.

GROVER CLARK returned to Pierre from a six weeks' inspection trip in the Red river district on behalf of the China International Famine Relief and reported that thousands of persons are dying daily from famine and exposure. He declared two millions are doomed to die within a few months and that there was no hope of saving them because of transportation difficulties and fear of bandits.

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Nurse Tells How CARDUI Helped Her
Mrs. W. A. Cox, a well-known professional nurse, of Burnside, Ky., writes:
"I was in very bad health, and only weighed 110 pounds. I read in the papers about Cardui, and thought I would give it a try-out. After I had taken one bottle, I could see that I was improving. After I had taken six bottles, or more, two, I began to gain, and I weigh about 138 lbs. I have weighed that for some time. I am now 55 years old, and can do as much work as the average middle-aged woman can.
"I would advise any woman, who is weakly and in a run-down condition, to try Cardui, but not to expect one bottle to make her well. I take two or three bottles a year, now, and I feel fine."
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THURSDAY, MAR. 13, 1930

Bible Class Contest

The Men's Bible Class of the Pickensville Baptist Church of which Mrs. Ella Shipman Bowman is the teacher has challenged the Young Men's Bible Class of the Liberty Baptist Church in Appomattox to an Enrollment and Attendance Contest. The rules of the contest are as follows:

Each member present counts ten points.

Each new member counts ten points.

The Contest begins Sunday, March 16 and closes Sunday, April 20th.

The class making most points wins and will have honorable mention at the Sunday School Convention to be held with the Spring Creek Baptist Church Apr. 22nd.

Pickensville is the biggest church but Liberty is the biggest town. It is expected, however, that it will be a close contest.

All members and former members of the local class are urged to be on hand next Sunday and all men who do not attend Sunday School elsewhere are urged to come out and help to outnumber and outpoint the Pickensville. Don Moses will be the lesson. Fine fellowship will await all who come. Come from Burkeville every one Sunday morning.

PAMPLIN

The garment factory closed last week. It is expected to be opened up in the near future.

Mrs. John Ransome of Tennessee, visited her sister, Mrs. Woodall a few days ago. We are glad to note, Mrs. Davis, who has been very ill, is improving.

Mr. Robert McCleney and Miss Richeson spent Sunday in Lynchburg.

We are sorry to note that Mr. Hutson Jennings who has been sick for some time was taken to hospital in Lynchburg for treatment. We hope he will soon be home again.

Miss Agnes Boggs, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rivers of Lynchburg, has returned to her home here.

Mr. T. Hamner Moses who is doing in Winchester, spent last week end with home folks.

Miss Bettie Dunton who has been visiting friends here, returned home Monday, the 8th.

CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday Services

Sunday a. m. — Graded Sunday School. Classes for all ages. The news item elsewhere in this paper.

Sunday p. m. Morning worship with sermon by the pastor.

Sunday p. m. The B. Y. P. U's meet.

Sunday p. m. Evening Worship with sermon in two parts, as follows:

"What the Church ought to be to the individual," by Mrs. Estell D. Martin

This young lady, wife of Mr. L. M. Martin, near Oakville, died Friday, after a brief illness with pneumonia. Deceased was 33 years of age and is survived by her husband and one daughter. Her burial was conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. J. Clark of Mt. Comfort Methodist church and interment was made in the Martin burial ground near the church.

The pall bearers were, Otho Martin, J. E. Martin, Milton Moore, Walter Phelps, Luther Phelps and L. J. Gardner.

Flower bearers, Mary F. Phelps, Earl Harding, Annie W. Harding, Vera Kerns, Mrs. Raymond Martin, Winifred Harvey, Mary Clark, Mrs. Graydon Martin, Ethel Gardner, Mrs. Hence Moore, Sallie Martin, Mrs. H. R. Moore, Grace Hackworth, Louise Wade.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank friends and the public for sympathy expressed in the death of my wife, Estell.

Leslie N. Martin.

Mrs. R. J. Neeley

On Sunday night, March 9th the silver cord which banded the immortal spirit of Mrs. Neeley was broken and she passed from the scenes of this life to dwell in the "building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." She spent a long and useful life and was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. She made her home with her son, Robert Neeley. We realize that our loss is her gain. She was laid to rest at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday afternoon. Her pastor, Rev. Hiram Reaves conducted the burial service. We extend to her family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and share in their sorrow.

Sleep on, Beloved,
Sleep and take thy rest;
We loved thee well,
But Jesus loves thee best.

Spout Spring Party

Miss Virginia Holt entertained a few of her friends with a birthday party Saturday night. Games were played, after which refreshments were had. Everyone reported a fine time. Those present, were, Misses Madeline Bingham, Annie Gilbert, Lucy Chick, Elizabeth Richardson, Dorothy Jennings and Rachel Morris, Bradley Cawthorne, Anne and Lillian O'Brien, Frances Smith, Frances Coleman and Virginia Holt. Messrs. Sam and Robert Bingham, Willie Morris, Hunter Ferguson, Theodore Carson, J. D. Mitchell, David Harvey, Robert Lucado, John and Lawrence Wheeler, Rob.ert Lee O'Brien, Jack Davis, Hunter Lyle, Dan and Otis Boothe and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Clarke, Farmville and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Coleman and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Holt of this place.

OUR COLORED FOLK

Rev. Willie G. Redman died at his home in Lewisburg, W. Va., on Saturday, March 1st. Ella M. Johnson and M. A. Pettigrew left Tuesday to attend the funeral.

Andrew Pankey and John W. Morgan, Jr., spent a few days with their parents in the County.

With the help of our good white people, we are going to have a training schol for our colored boys and girls, which we hope will make them better and more industrious citizens.

Nathan Craig, who was hurt in an automobile accident at Sparrows Point, Md., is improving, we are glad to learn.

This Week
by Arthur Brisbane

If War Did Come, Easy to Say, Hard to Do. Compliments and Money. Keep Off the Ether.

GENERAL ELY, commanding the Second Corps Area, has a plan to defend New York City in war.

He would "mobilize the civilian services."

If modern war came, the civilians would be mobilized themselves. And with them the six million population of New York, as many as survived the first gas and bomb attack, would mobilize themselves by scattering through the country, abandoning the city as rats leave a ship when it is sinking.

In case of an attack by airplane, which would be the first sort of attack in a new war, it would not be necessary for General Ely to worry about his suggestion for "guarding the water supply."

After the first half hour there wouldn't be anybody left in New York to drink water. The dead couldn't drink it and all the living would have left the city.

Henry Ford says farmers will solve the problem of "new mass production." Wisely he mentions "machinery, chemistry and education" as the factors.

This farmer who raises corn, cow peas, alfalfa, horses and other things, can testify that "mass production farmies" alone is easier to give than to take.

Farmers must do their producing on 20,000,000 farms. Henry Ford couldn't establish mass production in 20,000,000 places.

The late Ambassador to Spain, Alexander P. Moore, leaves $100,000 to Victoria, Spanish Queen. This will please the Queen, but probably not as much as Mr. Moore's compliment, when he told her she looked like his deceased wife, Lillian Russell.

Those that saw Lillian Russell will remember what a compliment that was.

Man did not dream, ten years ago, that there would be "No trespassing" signs located in the ether, surrounding our planet.

Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, has an ether accident almost happened to the voice of King George, when the monarch delegates in London radio carrying his voice across the ocean.

A station in Chile, changing its wavelength, for better transmission, almost upset the King's speech. New York told Chile to get out of the way. Chile did, and the broadcast was successful.

Mr. Aylesworth predicts that radio will help to establish peace.

In the next war radio will be most important. Science will be asked to interfere with radio operations of the enemy. Eventually men may decide to abandon war, not out of decency, but because it will have become too complex and costly.

Science has found a way to make the great telescopic mirror 209 inches in diameter. The quartz will be sprayed at a temperature of 3,000 degrees.

The quarts ground to powder and melted, is sprayed, as paint for automobiles is sprayed. The telescope's mirror will be as big as the floor of a room seventeen feet square and cost $5,000,000. The best telescope now penetrate space to a distance of 150,- 000,000 light years. The new telescope will reach 600,000,000 light years into space, and, perhaps, to show some proof of Einstein's "limited universe." They will have to look farther than that to find any limit.

It is hard for us to imagine anything as big as a 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

To a dweller on the sun it would be hard to imagine anything as cold as that. The sun's temperature is 50,000 million degrees centigrade.

Many of the worst immigrants are smuggled in under our immigration laws, that keep out the ambitious, honorable, desirable immigrants that have created this country.

In Europe, a ring including United States Consular officials has been detected forging passports. Each one admits somebody willing to start life here on a criminal basis.

Better have the old kind of immigration.

An English clergyman reveals King George's six maxims, all hung up in the walls of his library.

The first is: "Teach me to be obedient to the rules of the game."

Excellent for a constitutional monarch, obeying the will of his people.

The history of a different kind, Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, had a different maxim: "See that you obey the rules of the game as I make them."

Our good neighbor Cuba is to be congratulated on the opening of a first-class school of civil aviation, President Machado attending. Students volunteering already exceed the school's capacity, which will be increased.

Young Cubans have imagination and courage, qualities essential to good flying.

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PRAISE LASHINGS FOR LOVE CRIMES

French Press Approve That Form of Punishment.

Paris.—The French press hailed as an admirable solution to prevalent "love crimes" the recent lashing in Temesvar, Rumania, of a woman sentenced to six years of forced labor for having killed her rival.

Madame Borugsch, convicted of having murdered Miss. Anna Lovinal last October, was given 60 blows of the lash on her naked back a few days ago. Various newspapers of central Europe voiced an indignant protest that a woman should be so badly flogged that her back resembled raw beefsteak after the ordeal.

Not so the Paris Journals; echoing the satisfaction manifested by the Temesvar Hirlap at the added punishment inflicted on the murderess, Parisian editors are pointing out the excellence of this phase of Rumanian criminal procedure.

Despite the spectacle of a woman's back being slowly beaten into a bloody pulp, French critics are inclined to attach more importance to another angle of the affair. They find exceedingly significant the attempt by the Temeswhar Hirlap that since the flogging law went into effect the so-called love crimes have almost been exterminated in Rumania. Such crimes committed by women numbered 164 in 1920; this formidable figure was reduced to 38 in 1922, to 24 in 1923, to 22 in 1924, and dropped to 8 last year, thanks to the rigid application of the law of the knout.

Madame Dora Borugsch has had her back pounded into a jelly, and by the French journals and the Temeshwar Hirlap, but 156 persons who would normally be rotting in the cemeteries are now sleeping tranquilly in their beds. The Temeshwar Hirlap looks favorably on the result, and so does the French press.

Hirlap of sonpy sentimentality, say the French; "love crimes" are committed not for love or love the second time, but by associates enraged by the poison of self-love. Who will then have the courage, demands one Parisian editor, to propose in the chamber of deputies a similar law designed to save 156 lives?

Alabama Man of 110 Defies Centenarians

Birmingham, Ala.—Charles Bourwell, one hundred and ten years old, who lives near Dublin, Ala., is challenging all the neighboring communities to bring out their centenarians and let him tell them a thing or two that happened before they were born.

Boutwell was born in August, 1818, a year before Alabama was admitted into the Union as a state. He can tell of events which took place more than 100 years ago, and is an interesting conversationalist. He was born in South Carolina, but his parents moved to Alabama when he was an infant, driving all the way in an ox wagon. He lives with his son, Isaac Boutwell.

Boutwell is the father of eight children, six still alive. Those living are Mrs. Y. S. Rewis, seventy-three, of Greenville, Ala.; W. B. Boutwell, sixty-nine, of Selma, Ala.; Isaac Boutwell, sixty-seven, of Dublin, Ala.; Perry Boutwell, sixty, of Farmersville, Ala.; Mrs. Clarissa Johnson, fifty-five, of Pritchett, Texas, and Mrs. P. H. Philpot, eighty, of Gladwater, Texas.

Boutwell fought the Civil war, and when he enlisted in Company M, Sixth Alabama regiment, and served under Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

He recalls seeing Jackson, when the general was shot by one of his own men, throw up his hand with his cap in it and say, "Boy, you wounded me badly." During service in the war Boutwell received a wound in the thigh from which he never fully recovered.

After the war, Boutwell returned to Alabama and resumed farming. His wife died five years ago.

Royal Air Force Raises Speed of Its Planes

London.—The hugs fleet of the Royal air force is now undergoing the process of complete re-equipment for the benefit of speed and as a result of the lessons learned from the research which led to Great Britain's victory in the Schneider cup races.

Roughly, the Royal air force now is passing from the 150-mile per hour stage to the dizzy pace of 190. The classes of aircraft concerned are the single seater fighter, the interception fighter, the fleet fighter and the day bomber. It will not be long before these four important classes are ready for service with their new equipment.

The Bristol "bulldog" is the new fighter with which new squadrons of the R. A. F. will be equipped, a type which with full service load has a speed of 174 miles per hour at 15,000 feet. It takes this machine but 27 minutes to reach 20,500 feet, at which height it is still below its ceiling.

Spends Time in Bed
Escape Colds
Berlin.—Because he feared contracting a cold, Fritz Bakel, living in a German village, spent the greater part of his life in bed. He finally died of a broken blood vessel when a visitor raised a window in the stuffy room in which he lay.

Sawed Wood—I will deliver good sawed wood—oak and pine mixed at $5 cord.
I will saw at $1.25 per hour for machine and feeder.
J. B. NORTON,
Evergreen, Va.

NOTICE!
Discontinuance of Bounties
March 10, 1930.
Clerks of the Circuit Courts:
Dear Sir:
We beg to advise that the Legislature has passed Senate Bill No. 370 repealing Chapter 97 of the Acts of Assembly, approved March 5, 1928, providing for the payment of bounties The bill repealing the Act carries an emergency clause and is now in effect. Therefore, no further bounties should be paid.
This is to request that you send in claim for all bounties paid out up to date in order that we may refund our proportion and close the account.
Very truly yours,
L. W. Tyus,
Fiscal Secretary Commission Game and Inland Fisheries.
In accordance with the forgoing letter, notice is hereby given that no bounties will be paid by the Board of Supervisors of Appomattox County on and after April 1st, 1930.
DON MOSES, Chairman.
Attest: C. W. Smith, Clerk.
2t

Shades in Currency

Dublin.—Orange and green currency notes, authorized by the Free State government, are now in circulation The small note is green, the ten shilling orange.

Job Work A Specialty

In The Clerk's Office Of The Circuit Court of the County of Appomattox on the 26th day of February 1930.

A. D. Barksdale, administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased.

vs) On Original Bill

J. P. Owen, in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. D. Owen, J. A. Owen, J. E. Fauber, Inc., and W. C. Adkerson.

And

N. C. Adkerson

vs) On Cross Bill

A. D. Barksdale, Administrator of Thomas A. Owen, deceased, J. P. Owen, in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Willie C. Owen, deceased, W. A. Owen, J. A. Owen, J. D. Owen and W. C. Adkerson.

The object of the original bill is to have the guidance and direction of the court in the matter of the payment and distribution of the fund in the hands of the plaintiff as Administrator of said Thomas A. Owen, and to determine the claims of all the parties thereto; the object of the cross bills filed by W. C. Adkerson and J.E. Fauber, Inc., is to have to paid them, out of such of the fund as may be decreed to be paid to said J. A. Owen, their respective debts as for necessary services rendered to said Willie C. Owen, or otherwise, for which he is liable.

And an affidavit having been made and that diligence had been used to ascertain in what county or corporation, J. A. Owen, a defendant in the original bill and the two cross bills, is, without effect, it is ordered that he, the said J. A. Owen, do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect his interests in this suit and cross bills. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Times-Virginian, a newspaper published in the County of Appomattox, that a copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county on or before the third day of March, 1930, that being the next succeeding rule day after this order was entered, and that a copy hereof be mailed to the post office address of the defendant J. A. Owen, given in the affidavit herein, and file a certificate of the fact in the papers of this case.

A Copy—Teste:
C. W. SMITH, Clerk.
JNO. L. ABBOT, p. q. 2-27-4t

GOTHAM DUPES PAY PALMISTS MILLIONS

"Hush Money" Part of $25,- 000,000 Annual Toll.

New York.—Fortune telling nets $25,000,000 annually in New York, according to John Mulholland, magician-lecturer and arch enemy of fraudulent fortune telling. Paris, he says, pays just $6,000,000 for its glimpses into the past, present and future.

A major portion of this huge sum is nothing more than pure blackmail, Mulholland says.

"A man will tell his wife that he is going to work at his office, but he plays poker with the boys," Mulholland said, illustrating one form of blackmail. "The blackmailers get wind of it in ways which they alone can divulge. They make the man believe it is 'in his fortune.' They threaten to tell his wife he was seen in a cabaret with a blond.

"He wasn't with a blond, but he wasn't where he told his wife he was going to be—so he pays off.

"One group once worked three years to get its 'evidence.' A select girls' school was singled out. Its students were told 'Aunt Beatrice' would invite them to spend the week-end with her and send a liveried chauffeur to the school for her—all for a very nominal fee. The students took advantage of the opportunity and several visited 'Aunt Beatrice.'

Pay Heavy Toll.

"Three years later, after they had been introduced to society and married, they paid heavily for the visit to 'Aunt Beatrice'—and a fortune teller claimed to have read their 'indiscretions' in their palms.

"The blackmailing fortune tellers never collect toll from guilty persons. They scare wits senseless by threatening to tell an untruth that cannot be proved an untruth gleefully."

Mulholland will walk into your office, write something on a slip of paper and tell you to put it in your pocket without looking at it. He then causes you to write a series of letters, numbers and draw pictures on another piece of paper. You may write down your pleas at this suggestion, selecting what numbers, what letters and what pictures to draw. He then allows you to eliminate all but one number, all but one letter and all but one figure. You look at a slip of paper in your pocket and discover that you have left the same letter, number and figure that he wrote in the first place. He has caused you to do his bidding by suggestion.

Proof of "Power."

And to convince you that he knows his stuff he'll change a quarter to a half dollar, make it disappear and then reappear—all of this not six inches from your eyes, and the coin, apparently, never out of your sight until the moment it disappears.

But like all magicians he doesn't explain the trick to you. He tells you that he has mystified you in order to illustrate that magicians really know a lot about the phase of psychology which has to do with reactions. The magician's trick is knowing just what to do to make an audience react the way he wants to.

Jiki, Teiki and Nobe Are Tokyo Market Terms

Washington.—That the jargon of Wall Street, with its "bulls" and "bears," "trends" and "cycles" to worry the layman, is not less lasting in his than the vernacular of the Tokyo Stock exchange is indicated by a report of Japanese stock trading by Herbert M. Brutter of the Department of Commerce.

Three kinds of transactions are made—spot, known as jiki, deferred, or nobe, and teiki or long term. Spot deals form the least important group. The short-term deals are similar to the New York, while the long term are patterned after the London system.

Certain spot transactions called **Ritya** are effected outside of exchange hours by interested brokers. The system has no official status.

Japanese traders have a significant barometer of market conditions in the stock of the Tokyo Stock exchange itself, known as Tabaka, which is rarely traded in.

Japanese Stock exchange practices were modeled after the customs of the early rice exchanges.

Professed Vegetarian Runs Amok for Steak

Millville, N. J.—Obsessed by thoughts of succulent steaks, Frank Ferrara, a professed teetotaler in meat